

but doubtless these bore their leaves when the nest was occupied and that would complete the wall on that side. Fine, thread-like green lichens and slender black roots compose the nest, and the latter are used to bind the hemlock twigs into the framework and support of the nest. One twig is bent up around the bottom and bound firmly there. The nest measures two inches deep, two and a half inches across one way and one and a half the other, being much flattened instead of round. The black roots look like those of the fern "*Dicksonia*" which grows plentifully here.

MRS. T. D. DERSHIMER, *Square Top, Wyoming Co., Pa.*

ALL DAY WITH THE BIRDS.

Tuesday, May 17, was the day agreed upon by the editor and myself in which to take a representative horizon of Lorain County birds. In order that it should be a fair test of the possibilities of a single day, we arranged to spend as much time in the field as possible, and at the same time cover a variety of bird haunts. With this in mind we began at 3:00 A. M., and devoted the best early morning hours to a favorite piece of woodland and thicket two miles out of town. There was a considerable frost on the ground, which no doubt dissuaded a number of birds from leaving us the night before, but the day became bright and warm and still—in fact an ideal bird day.

The chorus was opened at 3:15, while we were still in town, by the Chipping Sparrow, and he was joined within a minute by Robins and Mourning Doves. Between four and five hours were spent in the woods, which, with intervening fields, resulted in a horizon of seventy-one species by 8:00 A. M. This included several rare finds.

We chased a shy and very suspicious looking sparrow for a hundred yards or more along a shady creek in the heart of the woods. Finally when we had him pushed almost to the edge, he graciously treed at about twenty feet high, for a half a minute. How eagerly we scanned him!—altho at such long range!—but there could be no doubt! It was Lincoln's Sparrow. Later in the day, while we were poking in a small tangle near the lake, we came upon this bird again. Here too he was skulking in a creek bottom, but by walking one on each side of the creek, we got a double cinch on him. First, Mr. Jones drove him (on the ground) to the water's edge, and from across the stream I noted his head stripes, his pale streaked breast and his demure airs. Then I retired, while Mr.

Jones put him across the creek, where I "held him" for Jones to study. During this time he favored us with a few delicate snatches of a sweet but very weak song. Taken altogether it is scarcely any wonder that we had not found this bird before.

In the woods also I almost stumbled on a beautiful Mourning Warbler. So tenaciously did it cling to the brush heap, that Mr. Jones afterward drove it up within four feet of me, where it allowed a most minute inspection. Its snapping black eyes vied with the shining jet of its breast, and we let it go for a "little exquisite." Another rarity was the Gray-cheeked Thrush, which we came upon in addition to the three other species.

After a half hour lost at breakfast, Mr. Jones and I boarded the electric cars for Lorain, on Lake Erie, intending to search the shore for five miles; then after exploring a swamp there to tramp back to Oberlin via Beaver Creek bottom. Arrived at Lorain, we saw from the pier Common Terns, which are usually anything but common here. Purple Martins swarmed about the docks and channels, and with them were mingled a few Tree Swallows. Also a very ancient and tattered Bald Eagle soared slowly overhead. When we called the attention of an intelligent-looking bystander to the fact, he exclaimed excitedly, "Is that so? Why, somebody ought to get after him." That's it! That is the average American's one idea of the eagle. "Kill it." Let us be thankful that there are some of us who have been spared that ignominy.

Shore birds were conspicuously absent, but in the swampy sections arrivals dropped in on us pretty fast. As the "go" mark was passed our spirits, already high, rose perceptibly. When it began to look as if we would score a hundred, the editor became visibly excited, while the writer, who is somewhat younger and more "flighty," gave vent to a few uncontrollable whoops. However in our wanderings we came across a feathered brother who was able to adequately express our sentiments. It was the American Bittern; and I tell you candidly, gentle reader, that of all uncanny noises the noise he makes is the most uncanniest of all. Take a jug the size of a hogshead, and while full of air, duck it mouth down in the pond. Then let the air escape in great gurgles, say a caskful at a time, and you get but a faint idea of the terrifying, earth shaking power of the well lubricated "Thunder-pump."

The return was made along a creek bottom of varied character. A pair of the rare Rough-winged Swallows were sighted in a small shale-walled gorge. Several strays were brought into line, and the list appropriately closed at 7:15 P. M. by the appearance of the first Nighthawk.

We arrived home at 8:30 P. M., having spent seventeen and a half hours with the birds, and having secured a horizon of 102 species.

In glancing over such a list it is instructive to note the deficiencies, as well as the names present. In the first place it was not a warbler day. Altho eighteen species were found, it was only by hard work, for the warblers were scanty and scattered. Almost any day of the week previous must invariably have yielded more species and many times more individuals. Again, certain other species are bound to have been in the county on that day, but were not seen simply because of the necessary limitations of time and strength. Among such must be reckoned at least the Turkey Vulture, Broad-winged Hawk, Red-tailed Hawk, Sharp-shinned Hawk, Cooper's Hawk, Screech Owl, Barred Owl, Red-bellied Woodpecker, Yellow-bellied Sapsucker, Whippoorwill, Cedar-Bird, Bay-breasted Warbler and Yellow-breasted Chat.

We don't want to boast, but if any of the brethren encounter better luck within the limits of a single day and county, we want to hear from them in future numbers of the WILSON BULLETIN. The following is the horizon complete :

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| 1. American Herring Gull. | 23. Nighthawk. |
| 2. Common Tern. | 24. Chimney Swift. |
| 3. American Bittern. | 25. Ruby-throated Hummingbird. |
| 4. Great Blue Heron. | 26. Kingbird. |
| 5. Green Heron. | 27. Crested Flycatcher. |
| 6. Virginia Rail. | 28. Phoebe. |
| 7. Sora. | 29. Wood Pewee. |
| 8. American Woodcock. | 30. Green-crested Flycatcher. |
| 9. Solitary Sandpiper. | 31. Alder Flycatcher. |
| 10. Bartramian Sandpiper. | 32. Least Flycatcher. |
| 11. Spotted Sandpiper. | 33. Prairie Horned Lark. |
| 12. Killdeer. | 34. Blue Jay. |
| 13. Bob-white. | 35. Crow. |
| 14. Mourning Dove. | 36. Bobolink. |
| 15. Red-shouldered Hawk. | 37. Cowbird. |
| 16. Bald Eagle. | 38. Red-winged Blackbird. |
| 17. Sparrow Hawk. | 39. Meadowlark. |
| 18. Belted Kingfisher. | 40. Orchard Oriole. |
| 19. Hairy Woodpecker. | 41. Baltimore Oriole. |
| 20. Downy Woodpecker. | 42. Bronzed Grackle. |
| 21. Red-headed Woodpecker. | 43. Goldfinch. |
| 22. Flicker. | 44. Vesper Sparrow. |

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| 45. Grasshopper Sparrow. | 74. Magnolia Warbler. |
| 46. White-crowned Sparrow. | 75. Cerulean Warbler. |
| 47. White-throated Sparrow. | 76. Blackburnian Warbler. |
| 48. Chipping Sparrow. | 77. Black-thro't'd Green Warbler. |
| 49. Field Sparrow. | 78. Palm Warbler. |
| 50. Song Sparrow. | 79. Oven-bird. |
| 51. Lincoln's Sparrow. | 80. Water-thrush. |
| 52. Swamp Sparrow. | 81. Louisiana Water-thrush. |
| 53. Towhee. | 82. Mourning Warbler. |
| 54. Cardinal. | 83. Maryland Yellow-throat. |
| 55. Rose-breasted Grosbeak. | 84. Wilson's Warbler. |
| 56. Indigo Bunting. | 85. Canadian Warbler. |
| 57. Scarlet Tanager. | 86. Redstart. |
| 58. Purple Martin. | 87. American Pipit. |
| 59. Cliff Swallow. | 88. Catbird. |
| 60. Barn Swallow. | 89. Brown Thrasher. |
| 61. Tree Swallow. | 90. House Wren. |
| 62. Bank Swallow. | 91. Winter Wren. |
| 63. Rough-winged Swallow. | 92. Long-billed Marsh Wren. |
| 64. Loggerhead Shrike. | 93. White-breasted Nuthatch. |
| 65. Red-eyed Vireo. | 94. Tufted Titmouse. |
| 66. Warbling Vireo. | 95. Chickadee. |
| 67. Blue-headed Vireo. | 96. Blue-gray Gnatcatcher. |
| 68. Black-and-white Warbler. | 97. Wood Thrush. |
| 69. Blue-winged Warbler. | 98. Wilson's Thrush. |
| 70. Nashville Warbler. | 99. Gray-cheeked Thrush. |
| 71. Tennessee Warbler. | 100. Olive-backed Thrush. |
| 72. Yellow Warbler. | 101. American Robin. |
| 73. Black-throated Blue Warbler. | 102. Bluebird. |

W. L. DAWSON, *Oberlin, Ohio.*

BIRD CENSO-HORIZONS.

PARVENIR, NEW MEXICO, altitude 7,500 feet, March 27th, 1898.

The following were observed in a three hour's walk, from nine to twelve A. M., taking in the Gallinas river canon, mountains and mesas.

Long-crested Jay, 31.

Red-backed Junco, 34.

Woodhouse's Jay, 2.

Red-shafted Flicker, 1.

American Dipper, 11.

Cabani's Woodpecker, 2.